

OXFORD OBSERVER.

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{ ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at the usual rates. }
{ COMMUNICATIONS for publication, must come postage paid. }

VOLUME VI.

NORWAY, MAINE, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1892.

NUMBER 16.

THE REFLECTOR.

[From the New Hampshire Spectator.]
Takes, thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting.—DANIEL, 5, 27.

How often do we hear the question asked, "Is he a pious man?" Many men who observe certain formal outward appearances, are called pious; they substitute these appearances, in place of the important duties of humanity and mercy. They flatter themselves with the hope of obtaining the friendship of their Creator, though they neglect the true principles of piety which regenerate the heart, such as love, peace, goodness, meekness, charity and benevolence;—they assume a hypocritical sanctity, to cover a superstitious and corrupted mind; they think to make up in the number of their prayers, for their deficiency in charitable deeds; for their deficiency in practice, in sound belief; and by the parade of this external worship, without justice or virtue to appease the Almighty, and to increase his glory by insignificant praises! Vain and impious man! "Sooner mightest thou increase the splendor of the sun, by a lighted taper, or add to the thunder by thy voice."—Dost true piety consist in feigning these appearances of godliness, while the heart is hardened to the cries of the poor and needy, the widow, oppressed, and the helpless orphan cast upon the world? Does piety consist, merely in attendance on public worship, without the feeling of devotion? In many long prayers without charity or benevolence? Does piety consist in assuming a rigid austerity of manners, in censuring the innocent amusements of the world, and a sacrifice of every enjoyment, as a cloak to secret indulgence in covetousness, insolence and oppression? Does it consist in an enthusiastic zeal for religion, without justice or mercy to mankind? No; as soon will bitter waters flow from a sweet fountain, as these effects be produced by genuine piety. I would suggest to these pious souls the admonition of Solomon: "Be not righteous overmuch; neither make thyself over-wise. Why wouldst thou destroy thyself?"

If we aspire to resemble Him whose tender mercies are over all his works, we must cultivate the heavenly virtues of love, justice, mercy, temperance, patience, forbearance and benevolence.

In order to contribute to the general welfare of the whole human family, we must practice whatsoever things are pure, lovely, honest, and of good report. He that saith he loves God, must love his brother also. We must cease to do evil, learn to do well, seek judgment, relieve the oppressed, assist the fatherless, plead for the widow, then draw nigh to God, and we shall have joy;—call upon him in the day of trouble, and he will answer us.

THE OFFSPRING OF MERCY.

When the Almighty was about to create man, he summoned before him the angels of his attributes, the watchers of his dominions—they stood in council round his hidden throne.

Create him not, said the angel of justice, he will not be equitable to his brethren, he will oppress the weaker.

Create him not, said the angel of peace, he will manure the soil with human blood—the first born of his race will be the slayer of his brother.

Create him not, said the angel of truth, he will defile thy sanctuary with falsehood, although thou shouldst stamp on his countenance thine image, the seal of confidence.

So spake the angels of the attributes of Jehovah, when mercy, the youngest and the dearest child of the Eternal, arose and clasping his knees, create him, father, said he, in thy likeness, the darling of thy loving kindness; when all thy messengers forsake him, I will seek and support him, and turn his faults to good. Because he is weak, I will incline his bowels to compassion, and his soul to atonement.—When he departs from peace, from truth, and from justice the consequence of his wanderings shall deter him from repeating them, and I shall gently lead him to amendment.

The father of all gave ear, and created man, a weak, faltering being, but in his faults, the pupil of mercy, the son of ever active and ameliorating love—remember thine origin, then, oh man!—when thou art hard and unkind to thy brother—mercy alone willed thee to be—love and pity suckled thee at their bosoms.

MY MOTHER.

Near the monument erected to the memory of Hamilton, in the Trinity Church yard, New-York, there is an inscription on a tomb, so singularly and affectionately beautiful, that we cannot forbear to record it, and the emotions it awakened in the bosom of a stranger.—It is an oblong pile of masonry, surmounted by a slab of stone on which are deeply cut the following words:

MY MOTHER.

The trumpet shall sound and the dead shall arise.

There are no other letters or characters to be found on the slab or the pile. If there is one inscription in the thousand languages there are, or have been on earth, fitted to retain its sublime meaning through every period of time up to the resurrection morning, it is this. The writer seemed aware that names would be forgotten, and titles fade from the memory of the world. He therefore engraved the name by which he first knew her who gave him birth, on the stone—and the dearest of all names—that of mother, shall send a thrill through the heart of every one who may ever lean over this monumental pile.

MISCELLANY.

[From the American Traveller.]

A TALE OF THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

The whippoorwill had ceased her plaintive song, and retired to her lonely nest amid the deep recesses of the forest and the shrill cry of the wild cat grew fainter and fainter, as the feeble light in the east proclaimed the approach of day. At this moment, two Indians, who appeared, from their peculiar decorations, to belong to the Delaware tribe, were seen to proceed from the thicket part of the forest bordering upon lake Huron, at its narrowest part, and saunter along its romantic shores. From their intense watching, they were supposed to be awaiting the arrival of some one with great impatience. A low growl was shortly heard from the opposite shore of the Lake, which was answered by the 2 Delawares, who immediately secreted themselves behind a thicket, through whose openings they could perceive the slightest motions of the passer by, undiscovered. They had not continued long in this position before a canoe, containing two white persons enveloped in cloaks, and rowed by two Indians of the Iroquois tribe, hove in sight. The rude breeze of a December morning parting the folds of their ample cloaks, disclosed the uniforms of a couple of French officers. The eldest, from his noble mien and the glittering star of St. Louis, proved to be an officer of high rank; while the less ornamental dress and plain epaulettes of the other, seemed to denote that he held the rank of aide to the other.

After casting a scrutinizing glance along the vacant shore, the eldest spoke to his aid in a low tone—

"De Villiers, I have strong suspicions that we are betrayed; but say nothing—we will prepare ourselves for the worst, and trust our guides with caution."

"I cannot think we are, Sir," said the aid; "but I will be on my guard."

"Bring the eldest Indian to me," said the officer in a tone of command, as he drew his pistols and examined their priming; when finding every thing in order, he returned them to his belt. Seating himself upon a dead tree which had been torn up by the force of the wind, he awaited the appearance of the savage with composure. At this instant his attention was attracted by a rustling in the thicket on his right; and turning his eyes, he perceived the ornamented moccasins of a savage peering from it. He appeared not to notice the circumstance, but slowly drawing his pistol from his girdle and cocking it, determined to sell his life at a dear rate. The savage accompanied by the aid, now arrived, whose answers served to convince him that no treachery was to be feared from their guide.

"Towering Falcon," said the officer, "do you know an enemy from his moccasins?"

"The Falcon has eyes," replied the savage.

"Then let him read the tribe of the skulker in the foot which is visible from beneath yonder hazel," said the officer.

The savage seized his long rifle, cocked and elevated it as though he would fire at an eagle quietly gazing upon the little band from an aged oak; while thus looking, he suddenly dropped it to a level, and saying in a low tone, as he caught a glimpse of the savage, "Tis a cursed Delaware," he discharged his piece.

At the instant a tall Indian sprang into the air with a horrid yell, and fell dead at the feet of the Frenchman. The Iroquois then slyly crept behind him, and drawing his glittering scalping knife around his crown and grasping the long tuft of hair with his other hand, quickly severed the scalp from the skull; and opening the folds of his blanket, he deposited the symbol of his victory with a yell that echoed through the long vistas of the forest, until each vale and dill gave back the appalling sound.

"To your care, Towering Falcon," said the eldest officer, "will I trust myself. Place me near the fort of Duquesne, and I will reward you handsomely."

"The Falcon," rejoined the Indian, "can hunt the deer—he wants nothing; yet he will lead the big pale chief to his stone house by a path known only to the

wild catamount and the hissing copper-head."

"Lead on," said the officer.

The Indian pointed towards the rising sun and speaking in the Iroquois tongue to his associate, he brought his loaded rifle to a low trail. Stepping upon the loose stones and decayed branches of the trees, he soon reached a path which appeared to penetrate the inmost wilds of the forest. The two officers followed, and the rear was brought up by the Iroquois, who destroyed all traces made by the passing band. The eldest Indian then surveyed the trail himself with a scrutinizing glance, and finding every sign of their retreat obliterated, uttered the exclamation "Good!" and entered the dense forest.

The moment the party were lost amid the brakes which skirted the shore of the lake, a Delaware, who had remained unseen when his comrade was shot, immediately followed and discovered the tall forms of the French and Iroquois, just as they entered the forest's shade. A gleam of demoniac satisfaction stole over the savage's swarthy features as he muttered to himself in broken English, "The blood of an Iroquois shall flow in revenge for the Delaware's scalp;" then springing into a canoe hitherto hid beneath a clump of alders, he pushed off, and was soon lost amid wooded islets on the opposite side of the lake.

The sun had reached the meridian, as the French and Iroquois, wearied with their journey, seated themselves beneath the shade of a wide spreading pine, and prepared to make their noon-day meal. While the necessary preparations were going on, a loud shout was heard from the opposite thicket, immediately succeeded by the reports of half a dozen rifles. The two Iroquois fell dead upon the spot, while the French officers escaped with a few slight wounds only. At this moment, the whole party with hideous yells rushed upon and bound the whites—then scalping the dead Iroquois they took up their line of march.

After journeying for three days they arrived at a place where the waters run towards the east. The shades of evening had crept over the face of nature, which settled down with a deeper gloom upon the forest from the dark clouds that were gathering and extending their murky vapors over the western sky, as the party, having supped, stretched themselves out to sleep. The prisoners were confined in the midst of the band, to some small saplings, while an experienced warrior kept watch. As soon as the deep breathing of the whole indicated that they slept, the watching savage drew cautiously to the spot where the prisoners lay, and cutting the withes that bound them, whispered in their ears to break lightly and follow him.

After following an intricate path for some hours, they reached the banks of a wide river; the Indian then gave a signal, which was instantly answered, and soon a light canoe was rowed by a single native to the shore.

"Do the Pale Faces walk in the dark?" inquired the new comer in a low tone.

"When the Delaware guides their steps, the blind can follow" was the reply.

"The Beaver is a great chief," said the other, as he pushed the canoe up to the bank of the stream.

The chief then bade the captives enter the canoe; then addressing the eldest in French he said, "Listen, Pale Chief; when the blood of the Delawares dyed the banks of the Huron till they were as red as the wilted leaves of the maple, a Pale Chief bound up the wounds of the Swift Beaver; and after he was able to carry a rifle, bid him seek the home of his fathers in peace. Pale Face, that act of kindness was performed by you."

"I have a recollection of a circumstance not unlike it," said the French officer.

"Tis well; the Swift Beaver now bids the Pale Face go in safety, and may the Great Spirit bless him. The debt is now paid; and the Delaware's heart beats higher in his bosom."

The astonished Frenchman was about to reply, when a loud shout was raised on the shore—a rifle was heard, and the Beaver dropped dead upon the shore.—At this instant the Indian pushed off the canoe, which was fired at several times by the pursuers, but from the thick mist that overshadowed the river, it escaped unharmed.

In a few hours they landed on the opposite side of the river, near a spot of cleared land—the Indian then pointed to a path through the underbrush, and telling the officers to follow until the sun shone full in their faces, he sprang into the canoe, and was soon out of sight.—When the last stroke of the paddle had ceased, they offered a prayer of gratitude for their preservation; and following the track the Indian had pointed out till the sun tinged the tops of the eastern hills with its golden light, Baron Diesku

and his aid arrived in safety at the Fort of Duquesne. J. E. D.

FRIENDSHIP.

And what is friendship but a name,
A shade that lulls to sleep,
A shade that follows wealth and fame,
But leaves the wretch to weep.

GOLDSMITH.

Friendship is an affectionate union of two persons, nearly of the same age, the same situation in life, the same dispositions and sentiments, and, as some will have it, of the same sex. The ancient writers of morality are full of encomiums on friendship, while poets and historians abound with the brightest examples of it. The friendship of Achilles and Patroclus, in Homer; of Nysas and Eurylus, in Virgil; and of David and Jonathan, in the sacred writings, shew how strong an attachment may be formed by two persons of the same sex, and to what a degree of enthusiasm this attachment is sometimes carried.

After Orestes had slain his mother to avenge the murder of Agamemnon, he was so troubled by the Furies, that he went for relief to the temple of Diana, where the King, Thoas, ordered him to be offered as a sacrifice to that Goddess. Pylades who followed him declared that he was Orestes, to save his friend's life at the cost of his own. Orestes, on the other hand, unwilling that his friend should suffer for him, insisted that he was himself the true Orestes. During this generous contest, which has rendered their friendship so celebrated, Orestes was recognised by his Sister Iphigenia, who presided in the temple of Diana, and delivered from danger.

Diamond and Pythias offer another example of the greatest attachment and virtue.

The moderns, indeed, though they seem to have abated of this enthusiasm, have not been able to extinguish it.—Shining instances may be produced from modern history, of the force of friendship; nor are our own times, degenerate as they are, entirely without them.—Nay, some of the ancients, on this head go so far as to say, that we may be unjust to others, for the sake of our friend.

This sentiment, however, is of the most dangerous tendency. Justice and Truth should always be our dearest friends, and never be betrayed.

There are two reasons in the nature of man, why friendship should form so conspicuous a part in his character.—One is, that even in the most degenerate state of the human race, there is a principle of benevolence and generosity, that prompts us to attachments to particular persons, without any expectation of benefit from them; another is, that every one finds himself so much in need of a person in whom he can confide:—he finds his joys so much increased, and his sorrows so much alleviated, when shared by a sincere friend, that it is no wonder we find few persons of sentiment without a person whom they call their friend. But, however advantageous it may be to have a sincere friend, it is as dangerous to have a false one.—Infidelity in friendship has been the foundation of many tragedies, and history is full of the fatal consequences which result from it. The strongest friendships are generally formed in youth, when we are least capable of choosing a friend, before the bud of reason can pierce through the passions, and a greater misfortune cannot befall a generous youth than to make a wrong choice, for such a one will find it a hard task to give up his friend, though he must do it or be involved in his vices or crimes.

"Try your friend before you choose him," is the caution of all ages and nations, and Dr. Young illustrates and enforces this caution in his usual masterly manner, where he says "friendship is the wine of life, but friendship now, is neither strong nor sweet."

Let any man, concerning the man he calls his friend, tell me, will he weep with you in the hour of distress? will he faithfully reprove you to your face, for actions for which others are ridiculing or censuring you behind your back? Will he dare stand up in your defence, when detraction is secretly aiming its deadly weapons at your reputation?—Will he acknowledge you with the same cordiality, and behave to you with the same friendly attention, in the company of your superiors in rank and fortune, as when the claims of pride or vanity do not interfere with those of friendship? If misfortune and losses should oblige you to retire into a walk of life, in which you cannot appear with the same distinction, or entertain your acquaintance with the same liberality as formerly, will he still think himself happy in your society, and instead of gradually withdrawing himself from an unprofitable connection, take pleasure in professing himself your friend, and cheerfully assist you to support the burthen of your afflictions?—When sickness shall call you to retire from the gay and busy scenes of the world, will he follow and listen to your tale of symptoms, and minister the

balm of consolation to your fainting spirits. And lastly, when death shall burst asunder every earthly tie, will he shed a tear upon your grave and lodge the dear remembrance of your mutual friendship in his heart, as a treasure never to be resigned? The man who will not do this may be your companion, your flatterer, your seducer, but depend on it, he is not your friend."

The word taken in its plural sense, applies only to business friends, pleasure friends, &c., but the friend of the heart and bosom, is a Phoenix and needs not, admits not of rivals.

Brightly glows the glittering gem,
Sparkling the diamond's gleam!
Brilliant is the sunny ray,
Beaming on the golden day:
Brighter, warmer is the glow,
That Friendship's cheering smiles bestow.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.

The following interesting anecdote which, it is believed, has never been given to the public, is from the appendix of a work just published, entitled "Memoirs of De Witt Clinton, by David Hossac, M. D." Mr. H. received it from a venerable clergyman, who had it from the lips of the Rev. Dr. Jones himself. It will be read with interest by all Christians.

"While the American army, under the command of Washington, lay encamped in the environs of Morristown, N. J. it occurred that the service of the communion (there observed semi-annually) was to be administered in the Presbyterian church of that village. In a morning of the previous week, the General, after his accustomed inspection of the camp, visited the house of the Rev. Dr. Jones, then pastor of that church, and after the usual preliminaries, thus accosted him: "Doctor, I understand that the Lord's supper is to be celebrated with you next Sunday;—I would learn if it accords with the canons of your church to admit communicants of another denomination?"—The Doctor rejoined—"Most certainly; ours is not the Presbyterian table; and we hence give the Lord's invitation to all his followers of whatever name."—The General replied, "I am glad of it; that is as it ought to be; but as I was not quite sure of the fact, I thought I would ascertain it from yourself, as I propose to join with you on that occasion. Though a member of the church of England, I have no exclusive partialities." The Doctor reassured him of a cordial welcome, and the General was found seated with the communicants the next sabbath.

COMBAT BETWEEN A HORSE AND A LION.

A nobleman, in the early part of the reign of Louis XV. having a very vicious horse, which none of the grooms or servants would ride, several of them having been thrown, and one killed, asked leave of his Majesty to have him turned loose in the menagerie, against one of the largest lions. The King readily consented, and the animal, on a certain day, was conducted thither. Soon after the arrival of the horse, the door of the den was drawn up, and the lion with great state and majesty, marched slowly to the mouth of it, when seeing his antagonist, he set up a tremendous roar. The horse immediately startled and fell back; his ears were erected, his mane raised, his eyes sparkled, and something like a general convulsion seemed to agitate his whole frame. After the first emotions of fear had subsided, the horse retired to a corner of the menagerie, where, having directed his heels towards the lion, he watched with extreme eagerness the motions of his enemy. The lion, who presently quitted the den, sidled about for more than a minute, as if meditating the mode of attack, when, having sufficiently prepared himself for the combat, he made a sudden spring at the horse, which defended itself by striking his adversary a most violent blow on the chest. The lion instantly retreated, groaned, and seemed for several minutes inclined to give up the contest; when recovering from the painful effects of the blow, he returned to the charge with unabated violence. The mode of preparation for the second attack, was the same as the first. He sidled from one side of the menagerie to the other, for a considerable time, seeking a favorable opportunity to seize his prey, during all which time the horse still preserved the same posture, and still kept his head erect and turned over his shoulder. The lion at length gave a second spring, with all the strength and velocity which he could exercise, when the horse caught him with his hoof on the under jaw, which he fractured.—Having sustained a second and more severe repulse than the former, the lion retreated to his den, as well as he was able, apparently in the greatest agony, moaning all the way in a lamentable manner. The horse was soon obliged to be shot, as no one ever dared to approach the ground where he was kept.—*Le Kux's Illustrations of Natural History.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.
LATE & IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.
By the packet ship *Napoleon*, Capt. Smith, London papers to the evening of the 24th of August, and Liverpool of the 26th inclusive, have been received.

SEAT OF WAR.—If the latest German news is to be depended upon, the campaign in Europe must have ere this terminated in the downfall or abandonment of Constantinople, unless the Porte should have come to terms.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 17th August, says:—

"We have just learnt at this place, from a quarter that may be depended upon, that the official news was received, early in the morning of the 12th, by the Russian Legation at Vienna, that General Diebitsch, after being joined by the corps that landed at Sizoboli, had totally defeated and dispersed the Turkish army in a great battle near Kerkikilissa (20 German miles from Constantinople.) The fate of the capital must be now decided. The next post from Vienna will bring us the particulars.

Similar intelligence is said to have been received at Munich on the 15th August, from an authentic source. It is added, that notwithstanding this defeat the Divan persists in its refusal to come to an arrangement.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 23.

The situation of the Porte becomes more critical every hour. The enemy makes immense progress on every side, and nothing but a miracle can save the Sultan, unless he listens to reason, and shows himself willing to make peace. The troops are losing their confidence, and a spirit of mutiny has shown itself in some corps; the second battalion of bombardiers has actually refused to march against the enemy, and its commander has been beheaded. A similar mutiny is said to have taken place at Widdin, whither the Pacha of Scutari is marching with 15,000 Albanians. The measures adopted are not calculated to inspire confidence, or avert the dangers that threaten the capital, any more than the orders that have been issued to fortify Adrianople, and all the provincial cities; for the Mussulmans are weary of the exertions that they have been making for many years, and the heavy burdens which they have to bear. The Russian columns are said to be only six days march from Adrianople, and the haste with which all the troops coming from Asia are ordered to the second capital of the empire, show the reality of the danger. Many considerable families have come hither from Adrianople. In Asia, too, affairs are in a bad condition. The Chief of the schismatic Armenians, with a Russian corps, has taken the fortress of Van, and thus opened a large field for the operations, of the enemy, this being the chief seat of the schismatic Armenians. The Porte may soon have to repent its persecution of the faithful Catholic Armenians, on the perfidious suggestions of this sect. Tartars are hurrying in all directions to carry orders or bring intelligence. The Aga of the Tartars himself has gone to Trebisond, where the Russians have attempted a landing and done much damage. A Russian squadron is cruising at the entrance of the Bosphorus, which, the day before yesterday, made a show of entering the channel. This caused the greatest alarm, especially as the Turkish men of war made no preparations to oppose them, but withdrew into the inner harbor. It seems that the wind was not quite favorable, and that the Russian Admiral waits for a more favorable moment to alarm the unfortunate inhabitants of Constantinople. What will be the fate of the Franks if the Russian Commanders should succeed in attacking the capital! Despatches after despatches are sent off to Asia to hasten the march of the reserve to Europe. The viceroy of Egypt is most earnestly desired to send to the Sultan the aid which he so much needs.

ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, of Aug. 16.
The Grand Vicer, in Shumla, did not know of the march of the Russians from before that fortress till four days after it had taken place. He then sent a corps to the Kamischik, which found that the Russians had already passed it. This corps then went to Aidos, where it arrived on the 24th, in the evening. There the Turkish troops, 6000 or 7000 infantry, made a stand but were defeated by Gen. Rudiger, who took Aidos, and pursued the enemy to a great distance. The loss of the Turks in killed is supposed to be great. Only 220 prisoners were taken. The Turkish camp was taken by the Russians, whose loss was not 100 men.

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Letters of the 21st have been received to-day from Odessa. They state that in consequence of the prompt and energetic measures adopted by the local authorities on the manifestation of the first symptoms of the plague near that city, the contagion had been so completely checked, that no fears are entertained of its making any progress.

PARIS, Aug. 20.
The affairs of the East promise to be speedily unravelled. It is no longer light troops that have passed the Balkan;

it is the Grand Army that is manœuvring in the plains of Roumelia, and which, on the 26th of July, had pushed forward its advanced guard within a few days' march of Adrianople. Moambri, Aidos, Bourgas, were already in the power of the Russians; and at the moment we are writing this, the fate of the Ottoman Empire is, perhaps, being decided under the walls of Constantinople.—Behold then, England face to face with the event she dreaded most, and which three years of exertions have not been able to prevent. What will she do now? Would to God that her decision in these grave circumstances may not reveal to us, in a manner still more striking, the part she has taken in our last Ministerial revolution.

FRANCE.—The excitement respecting the new French Ministry was still kept up in Paris, and, according to the *London Times*, all the political journals of the French capital, with the exception of two, continued their attacks on the new Cabinet, with increasing confidence, and undiminished vigor. Resignations continued to take place, and among them was that of the marquis of Cambo, a staunch royalist.

We see, says the *Courier*, by the *Gazette de France*, that the French ministers have taken a step which refutes one of the worst calumnies launched against them—that they were determined to sacrifice public liberty and the Charter to the interests of bigotry and the Jesuits. They have ordered a Parisian Journal, the *Apostolique*, to be prosecuted for having published, in their defence, an article ascribing the late change to the interposition of Providence, and saying that "Religion in tears, after 40 years' persecution, claimed a new order of things," and that "the origin of the evil proceeded from a charter, and from several thousands of laws prepared and drawn up by men without faith and religion." By prosecuting such doctrines as these "as an attack on the Constitutional Charter," the ministers will at once establish their respect for that charter, their impartiality, and put an end to the wild apprehensions excited among the people by their enemies."

The Constitutional, after giving the extract from the *Gazette de Munich*, respecting the affair of Kerkelcisa, says:—"The taking of Constantinople, if this news is confirmed, will be only the signal of a greater political movement in Europe. England has declared that Turkey, as an independent power, was necessary as an equilibrium of Europe, and especially to the commercial interests of Great Britain. Austria is alarmed at finding herself in contact with what the English call the giant of the north. It will then be necessary to drive this giant back towards the Pole. This will be the task of the giant of the seas united to Austria. But the combined forces of the two powers would not be sufficient to attain the result which is desired. The assistance of France would be necessary. It would be necessary for her to display her force in order to calm the fears of Austria, and insure to England, in case of war, the possession of Malta, the Ionian Islands, and her commercial influence in the Levant.

In truth, England and Austria, who did not suffer us to preserve our ancient limits, who pillaged our museums and enriched themselves with the ransom we paid them, would come with good grace to ask us to draw for them the chessmen from the fire. This we shall see. The secret of the formation of the Polignack ministry will cease soon to be a mystery, and the effect will make us acquainted with the cause—and for Prussia and the Low Countries—we already hear of political necessities which may break up the neutrality in spite of all possible repugnance. Is it to be supposed that Russia has not provided herself with allies? Is it to be supposed she will let go the prey she is about to seize? And in such circumstances we have for ministers Messrs. de Polignack, Bourmont, and de la Bourdonnaye. Of what use then, are the lessons of history?"

ENGLAND.—The *London Gazette* of the 18th August, contains an order of the King in Council, for the prorogation of Parliament from the 20th of August to the 15th of October.

A *London Morning paper* says—

A letter from Mexico has been received in town, which, if its statements may be relied on, discloses a very curious negotiation which has been carrying on between that Government and the Minister for the United States. The latter, we understand, is addressed to so respectable a quarter that its authenticity is hardly to be doubted. It is affirmed that a proposition has been made by the American Minister, in consequence of the threatened invasion of Mexico by the Spaniards, to lend assistance to counteract it, in the most effectual way, by a large advance of money, but not of course, without a "valuable consideration." Mexico, it is proposed, shall make over to the Government of the United States, for a term of years in the first instance, the province of Texas and the peninsula of California. If, at the end of that time, the money advanced shall not be repaid, the possession of those rich and extensive countries is to

vest in the United States. The sum to be advanced under this guarantee is stated at between 10,000,000*l.* and 12,000,000*l.* sterling, quite sufficient, if properly applied, to bring that country into a state of prosperity as great as it has ever enjoyed. The temptation, however, might prove too great for the virtue of those who administer its affairs. It is not stated in what manner this proposition has been received by the Mexican Government.

The *John Bull*, referring to this letter says:—

"The proposition of America must not be quietly listened to, or tamely permitted—while we are earnest in our endeavors to put a stop to the power of Russia, we must not forget the necessity of checking the aggrandizement of America: and we repeat, we can conceive no ground more strong for co-operating with Spain in the present struggle, than that of stopping the union of Northern and Southern America, which must be the inevitable result of the scheme now negotiated by the Cabinet of the United States."

COLOMBIA AND PERU.—The *National Gazette* has received an important document, in the supplement to the *Bogota Gaceta*, being an armistice between Colombia and Peru, signed on the 15th July at Bolivar's head quarters in Buijo, signed by himself and Gamarra, the Peruvian Commander in Chief. It was to last seventy days; all hostilities to be suspended, Guayaquil placed at the disposal of Colombia, the blockade of the Southern coast of Colombia to be raised, and negotiations for peace instituted. By an arrival at Boston from Puerto Cabello, information is received that the Colombian frigate Colombia and sloop of war Ulica sailed on the 24th of August for the Coast of Peru; and that a few hours after their departure news of peace with the Peruvians was received, and a grand salute fired in honor of the event.

FROM MEXICO.

The *Baltimore Chronicle* of Sept. 29, furnishes the following late and interesting intelligence from Mexico:—

FIRST BATTLE BETWEEN THE MEXICANS AND SPANIARDS.

Captain Bailey, of the brig *Matilda*, in thirty days from Tampico, states that the Spaniards had full possession of Tampico, and it was very sickly—the houses were converted into hospitals for the accommodation of the troops, upwards of 700 of whom were down with the fever. The Mexican troops were at Old Tampico, distant not more than one mile, fortifying it, and intending to bombard the New Town before the return of Laborde with fresh troops.

The American merchants had to embark on board the U. S. ship *Hornet*, which was lying off. Mr. Harrison's house had been plundered and himself badly treated.

Capt. B. has brought despatches for Government. We are indebted to the obliging politeness of a friend for the following extract of a letter, dated "TAMPICO, Sept. 1st, 1829.

"On the night of the 21st ult. General Santa Anna brought over his troops, about 1400, from the old town of Tampico, attacked that part of the Spanish army remaining here. General Barradas having gone as far as Altamira to surprise Gen. La Garza, who was there with part of the Mexican force; expecting to capture the old General and all under his command, without any loss on his part. At two o'clock on the morning of the 22d ult. the fight commenced here in the streets and from the tops of the houses until 10 o'clock, when the Spaniards called a parley and agreed to surrender to Santa Anna; but Gen. Barradas, who was glad to get back from his visit to Altamira, arriving here at the time with his forces, changed the fortune of the day. A compromise took place, Santa Anna re-surrendered the town, and was permitted to retire with his troops unmolested to his former position at the old town of Tampico, where he now remains augmenting his forces, which he does with great facility, every Mexican in that neighborhood from the age of 18 to 60, joining him."

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at New York of the ship *Robert Edwards*, Capt. Shelburne, from London, which left Plymouth on the 29th of August, the editor of the *New York Commercial Advertiser* has received papers containing London dates one day later. Verbal intelligence is also obtained from the passengers. It is probable that the news, via Havre, given in a postscript in our last paper, is well founded, and that **CONSTANTINOPLE HAS BEEN TAKEN**. One of the passengers of the *Robert Edwards*, saw in the Reading Room, a bulletin issued from the *London Royal Exchange*, announcing this event; and it was generally believed at Plymouth. A *London paper* of the evening of the 25th, states that a *Telegraphic Despatch* to that effect had been received at Paris. No mail from that city had been received on that day, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.—*Salem Gazette*.

Duff Greene is called by the Boston Statesman a "BEACON OF LIGHT."

OXFORD OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, OCT. 13, 1829.

THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE received by the latest arrivals from Europe is of the most interesting nature. The rumors received from England and France, and the facts produced by the latest official accounts are well calculated to produce in the public mind the most lively apprehensions respecting the truths of these statements. We anxiously await the intelligence which will probably be received by the next arrivals.

We understand that Dr. Calvin Blake (a Republican) was elected Representative from Otisfield and Harrison, at their second trial. In Waterford, &c. Col. Nevers, (a Jacksonite,) is elected. In Hebron and Oxford Mr. Perry (Jackson) is elected. We also learn that Edward Kent, Esq. (republican) has been elected at the second trial, in Bangor, Dutton, Orono, and Sunkhaze district.

¶ We have received a communication signed SOPHROSONE, on the subject of Temperance. The writer does not confine his remarks wholly to the intemperate use of ardent spirit. He goes on to state, that "notwithstanding his high opinion of the utility of such institutions (temperate societies) he cannot help acknowledging, that they have been quite too partial in their application. We think that they limit the signification of the word 'temperance,' when they apply it only to the immoderate use of ardent spirit. Temperantia in victu. Temperance means moderation sobriety, sobriety, and abstinence in every thing; not only in spirituous liquors, but also in every thing we eat, drink and put on. The writer goes on to state the evils resulting from the intemperate and habitual use of smoking, chewing and snuffing tobacco, which, in our humble opinion, are quite as injurious to health and the purse, as the intemperate use of ardent spirit. On the whole, we think this is the best dissertation on temperance that has come within the scope of our knowledge, for some time. It shall appear in our next. We should like to hear from this writer again.

The Executive Council will meet at the Council Chamber, in Portland, on Wednesday the 21st instant.

JACKSON TRIUMPHS.

The Jackson papers in this State are doing their utmost to make it appear that their party have increased in numbers, and the republican party have been defeated. They take their evidence from the result of the late State election. This is the course we anticipated they would take. Judge Smith was nominated by the 'Democratic Republican Convention' at Augusta. He was then recommended to the people of this State as having been a supporter of Mr. Adams, but nothing was said about his being a Jackson man. They then argued that a division had existed among the republicans in relation to the candidates for the Presidency at the late presidential election, but as that election was terminated, it was the duty of the republicans again to unite—that the minority should submit to the majority. The Jackson party regretted that a division had existed among the republican party, and would make almost any sacrifice to heal the breach, and it was for this purpose they nominated Judge Smith, for Governor, as a supporter of Mr. Adams. Now that the election is over they come out with flying colors, and make their boasts about the great increase of the ranks of the favorites of the present administration. They assert that 7000 voters have become converts to the Jackson cause. To show our readers the probability of the 'Glorious triumph' of the Jacksonites of Maine, we copy the following calculations from the *Portland Advertiser*.

"In York County, Hutton has 454 votes more than the Adams elector had in November. Ergo—Jackson has 454 more opponents in that county than he had in 1828. 'What a glorious victory' for the Hero! Smith, who was called an Adams man by that pretty cluster of the Augusta Circulars; yea, who in fact was an Adams man till the Hero jumped into office, when Smith jumped after him, received 1687 more votes than the Jackson elector received. Now we have a right to infer from the doctrine held out by the Augusta Circulars that these 1687 voters were friends of Mr. Adams in the November election—who remained at home on the day of trial because there was no need of their assistance in voting for an Adams elector in that county. It is a well known fact that every Jacksonian in Maine always attends to the polls; therefore all who were Jackson men in November, then attended; and their whole force was mustered.—The Adams party have not lost, but have gained 454; 1687 friends of Mr. Adams who staid at home in the November election went to the polls and voted for Judge Smith, an Adams man, (vide the Augusta Circular) which makes a gain of 2741 on the Anti-Jackson side. 'What a glorious triumph!'

To be sure this logic is rather Jacksonish; but it is good, taking Jackson premises to build up the argument. Either way we have lost nothing in York, but have gained 454 votes sure, and have among the Adams men who voted for Smith, an Adams man (vide Augusta Circular for proof) a great many votes to help us in future elections. Let us particularize. Elliot gave Jackson 139 votes in November, and Smith 131. Kittery for Jackson elector, 167, for Smith, 108. 'What a glorious triumph!' In other

towns, in York where there is a gain for Smith over Jackson, Adams men voted for Smith, the Adams man, (vide Augusta Circular again.) What a glorious triumph for the Hero!

"In Cumberland the Jacksonites by their own accounts have lost 73 votes since the November election. There are not so many Jacksonites to be found in Cumberland by seventy-eight as there were in November! 'What a glorious triumph!' We claim even among those who voted for Smith, the Adams man, (vide the Augusta Circular) many who were opposed to Jackson proscription. It is also true that 703 anti-Jackson men who attended the polls in the November election did not attend in September.

"In Lincoln, we find 1467 more votes for Smith than for the Jackson electors, and so we find 1252 more for Hutton, than for the Adams electors. In Hancock, 459 more for Smith than for the Jackson electors, and 248 more for Hutton, than for the Adams electors. In Washington, 347 more for Smith, than for the Jackson electors, and 31 more for Hutton than for the Adams electors.—In Somerset, 904 more for Smith, than for the Jackson electors, and 483 more for Hutton, than for the Adams electors. In Oxford, there has probably been some change of opinion, as we find Smith has 437 more votes than the Jackson electors, and Hutton, 303 less than the Adams electors. In Kennebec, Smith has 1052 more votes than the Jackson electors, and Hutton, 1287 more than the Adams electors. In Penobscot and Waldo, we may say the same as of Oxford, for we find Smith has 2638 more votes than the Jackson electors, and Hutton 93 less than the Adams electors. There is no way in which it can be made to appear that more than 396 voters have changed their opinion in favor of Jackson. We also find 3755 votes more for Hutton, than were given for the Adams electors. Now deducting the 396 from this number, we find an increase of opposition to Jackson, since last November of 3350 voters. If Jacksonism is gaining ground in the State of Maine at this rate, we should like for the Junta to inform us how long it would take to completely eradicate such opposition?"

We are yet unable to say who is to be Governor. The first report of the votes of Houlton was erroneous. Smith's votes were given to Hutton. Baring and Baileyville have been heard from, increasing Smith's votes 29. According to the *Northern Light*, Smith has a majority of 18 in that county, New Limerick only to be heard from. The town of Hancock in Hancock county, we hear gave a large majority to Hutton. We cannot determine with any certainty by how many votes Mr. Hutton leads, probably about 300, nor how many scattering votes there are; it is not improbable that there may be no choice. In Washington county, in all the towns save New Limerick, Hill has 824, Peavy 855 scattering 51. No choice, probably.

Kennebec Journal.

MR. BARRY.

¶ The following letter to Mr. Post Master General Barry, from Mr. Bradley, late assistant Post Master General, we copy from the *National Journal*. It is a plain matter of fact and business like production, which speaks for itself. We recommend it to our readers. After all the prating we have heard about reform, economy, and all that sort of thing, we cannot see how the General can avoid suiting the action to the word when his own partisans prove delinquent.—*Portland Advertiser*.

CHEYRE CHACE, Sept. 29, 1829.
SIR—When my friend Simpson was here on Saturday evening, he was so diplomatic that I could not tell whether he came on his own account, on your account, or on account of those who manage your official affairs. I gave of course little heed to his remarks, but told him of sundry acts, sayings and doings of yours, which showed your total unfitness for the office of Post Master General, and which must inevitably lead to your immediate removal if known to the President. These were told him with the express intention that they should be communicated to you.

No representation on the subject had then been prepared, and the delay arose from a reluctance to take any step which might look like the offspring of resentment. Upon further reflection, however, I have concluded that whatever appearance it may have, it is my duty both as a citizen having a proper regard to the interest of his country, and as an individual having a due regard to his reputation, to represent the subject fully.

There is no law which prohibits the payment of money to any one who is indebted to the public until the indebtedness ceases. Being no longer your subordinate, it has now become my duty to state in due form to the Comptroller of the Treasury that you are in that predicament. I have also added that your indebtedness to the amount of ten thousand dollars, is as clear, distinct and indisputable as it is in any case whatever. That he knows very well, as a lawyer, that the pretended exculpation, which lately appeared in the *Telegraph*, is equally at war with common sense, common law, and the decisions of the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States.

You know it has always been my course and my desire to pass smoothly along the current of life, to avoid every ruffle and tempest that was practicable, to serve my friends, and do acts of courtesy and kindness to all who came in my way. But you were advised through Mr. Simpson, that the public is already a loser by you in payments to the amount of \$100,000; and you have been hardly six months in office.

The duty, therefore, of making these representations is no less indispensable than it is unpleasant. I cannot but hope, therefore, that you will review your course since you have been in office, and resign a situation for which you are so entirely unfitted. You know the law that the President must discharge you from your office; his duty is imperative; and if he was desirous to serve you, which I am confident he will not be, and should hesitate, it would, in the present state of parties and of the country, bring on a motion for impeachment, which although his friends might be too powerful and partial to allow of its reaching maturity, would occasion him inexpressible chagrin and disturbance for his advanced years. You can, therefore, at the utmost, hold your station but a short period, and ought, therefore, on every account, to give up the office immediately. This measure will save me from the pain of being a public accuser, yourself from the disgrace of a removal for adequate cause, and this communication will then become confidential. For, whatever has passed, I have no wish to deprecate you in the opinion of your friends. But it would be unpardonable, knowing you as I do, to let the quarter pass, and the making of the great contracts in October next, to come into your hands without proper efforts for prevention.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ABM. BRADLEY.
Hon. Wm. T. Barry, Post Master General.

CIRCULAR.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
15th September, 1829.

The new arrangements of the Post Office Department, have rendered it necessary to give notice that the functions of Abraham Bradley, Esq. assistant Post Master General, will cease from and after this date.

The Banks and Offices employed as depositories of the funds of this department, will observe, that all checks and drafts for payment, will hereafter bear the signature of Charles K. Gardner, Assistant Post Master General, and will also be registered and countersigned by Obadiah B. Brown, Chief Clerk; or in the absence of either of them, by the person specially appointed by the Post Master General, to perform his duties. No credit will be allowed to any such Bank or Office, but for payments made on drafts or checks, drawn conformably to this regulation.

Postmasters who are not instructed to deposit their proceeds of postage, will make their payments on drafts signed by the same Assistant Post Master General and countersigned by John Suter, Principal pay Clerk, or by the Chief Clerk—and in no other manner.

All Banks, Officers and Agents, having funds of this Department, will balance their accounts at the end of this month, and forward transcripts thereof, as soon as practicable, to the Post Master General, distinguishing in those transcripts, the checks made under this regulation. A new account will be opened by each Bank, or Officer authorized to receive the moneys of this Department, under the head of the "Post Office Department," to which accounts, from and after the first of October next, all receipts will be credited and all payments charged.

W. T. BARRY,
Post Master General.

The signatures of the Assistant Post Master General, and Chief Clerk, above named, are as follows:—

C. K. GARDNER.
O. B. BROWN.

The Editor of the Ohio State Bulletin, says he would not recommend our sample of 'Courtship' in New-England to the beaux and belles of Ohio. What a fool! it is the prettiest way in the world. What would he have the sparks and gals sit in one corner and throw sheep's eyes the whole evening?

[Portland Adv.]

A sailor just returned from a cruise of three years gave the following account of himself, to a gentleman whom he met on a recent journey.—[Boston Palladium.]

When I entered my name for the cruise I told the officers of the vessel that I wished them not to issue my daily allowance of whiskey, but pay me the amount when the vessel should get home. To this they readily agreed, and when the hands were paid off, I had seventy nine dollars coming to me on account of my whiskey.

Some of the Jackson papers are publishing a letter of Gen. Jackson in which he speaks feelingly, and with proper indignation against those who have rudely attacked Mrs. Jackson. We honor the man for such emotions; but let the Jackson party of Maine now reflect what must have been the feelings of Mr. Hutton when he sees his dead

wife slandered as she has been, by the base 'Expositor.'—[Advertiser.]

PRESERVATION OF APPLES.

The following valuable observations, contained in a letter from Noah Webster, Esq. have been published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository. "It is the practice of some persons to pick apples in October, and first spread them on the floor of an upper room.—This practice is said to render apples more durable, by drying them. But I can affirm this to be a mistake. Apples, after remaining so long on the trees, as safety from the frost will admit, should be taken directly from the trees to close casks, and kept as dry and as cool as possible. If suffered to lie on the floor for weeks, they wither and lose their flavor, without acquiring any additional durability. The best mode of preserving apples for spring use, I have found to be, the putting them in dry sand and as soon as picked. For this purpose I dry sand in the heat of the summer, and late in October put down the apples in layers, with a covering of sand upon each layer. The singular advantages of this mode of treatment are these: 1. The sand keeps the apples from the air, which is essential to their preservation. 2. The sand checks the evaporation of the apples, thus preserving their full flavor—at the same time, any moisture yielded by the apples (and some there will be) is absorbed by the sand, so that the apples are kept dry, and all mustiness is prevented. My pippins in May and June are as fresh as when first picked: even the ends of the stem look as if just separated from the twig."

FARMS, FOR A SONG.—A company in the city of Mexico have obtained a grant of forty-eight million acres of land in the province of Coahuila and Texas, in the United States of Mexico, from that Government, for the consideration of \$400,000; less than one cent per acre! The condition of the grant is, that the grantees shall within six years from the first of March 1836, procure 200 families to settle thereon.—Citizens of the United States, who wish to purchase, can do so by forwarding to Merryman & Gittings of Baltimore, any sum not less than \$10, nor more than \$100. The company will permit citizens of the United States to become purchasers until the sum of \$200,000 has been invested: the balance of the lands is to be sold to citizens of the Mexican states. Each individual paying \$10 will entitle himself to a certificate, as purchaser of one thousand acres; and if he pay \$100, he will be entitled to ten thousand acres. These lands have already been surveyed into sections of four millions each. The progress of sales will be reported from time to time in the public prints. Indeed, it is a fine chance for the Yankees to emigrate beyond the South.—[Ohio News Letter.]

LOSS OF THE SCHR. BOSTON PACKET.

The Schr. Boston Packet, Capt. Jeremiah French, of and from Bucksport, loaded with wood, was run down off Cape Ann by Schr. Friendship, Capt. Brown, of Demariscotta, on Saturday last, about midnight, when she filled and upset immediately. Two female passengers, one the sister to Capt. French, the other her cousin, were drowned in the state-room and the remainder of the passengers and crew lashed themselves to the bottom and rigging, the sea often breaking over them, and most of them with scarcely any clothing and nearly perishing with cold. Capt. Brown assured Capt. French that he would take his crew on board, but after getting clear of the wreck, left them immediately, and was soon out of sight and did not return. The passengers and crew were with great difficulty taken off, after remaining twelve hours on the wreck, in extreme suffering, by the humane exertions of Capt. Landerkin and crew of Schr. Tryal, bound to the Kennebec from Marblehead, and landed at Provincetown, Cape Cod, where they were treated with the greatest hospitality:—and brought from thence by Capt. Howes in Schr. Lucy and Abigail, who treated them with the utmost attention and did every thing in his power for their comfort and happiness. Not the slightest blame attaches to Capt. French. The Boston Packet was towed into Cape Ann, on Monday evening. The body of Miss Susan L. French, sister to the captain, floated out of the companion-way before the survivors were taken from the wreck. The Friendship received considerable injury, and has returned to this port.

Our correspondent of the Gloucester Telegraph, informs that schooners Hunter of this port and Elizabeth of Yarmouth towed in the wreck, on Monday evening. It had been scuttled on the larboard quarter.—Some money, the captain's desk, and much men's and women's were gaffed from the cabin.

Another vessel was towed into Sandy Bay in the Afternoon, apparently a schooner.—[Boston Patriot]

FATAL ACCIDENT.—In Biddeford on Saturday last, several boys were playing about a cart that had been set up against a wood-pile, when falling suddenly it

struck two lads, one of whom a son of the late Capt. Simon Emery, six years of age, was instantly killed. The other was badly bruised. The cart, it is said, was pushed over by a part of the boys who were on the woodpile, without giving notice to the others on the ground below. This is a melancholy warning against permitting children to amuse themselves in a dangerous manner.
Saco Palladium.

—We understand that Gov. LINCOLN died at Augusta on Thursday last, after a short illness of only two days.

MARRIED.

In Sullivan, Ohio, by the Rev. Mr. Child, Richard Lyon, Esq. to Miss Aravesta Lamb.—The Lion shall lie down with the Lamb, and a little Child shall lead them.

DIED.

In Candia, N. H. Capt. Simon Ward, aged 69.
In Kennebunk, Mr. John Shackley aged 79. In Plantation No. 7, in this county, on the 14th of September last, Mr. JOHN BUNKER, formerly of Dover, N. H. aged 70 years. Mr. B. was a respectable citizen both in a public and private life. He went out in usual health about two o'clock, P. M. to fall a tree, which, it is supposed, struck him in falling, and caused his almost immediate death. Two of his sons were at work but a short distance, but heard no call from him at the time. About an hour afterwards one of them thought he heard him call, and went to the place and found him sitting on the ground apparently insensible to all earthly objects. He was carried to his house, which was not far distant, where he expired in a few moments after. Mr. B. has left a wife and eight children and 21 grand children, with a numerous circle of connections and friends to deplore his sudden exit. Mr. B. has buried two wives and five children, also four grand children.—Conn.

Printers in this State and New Hampshire are requested to insert this death.

25 37 2 42 8 9 51 12 54

WERE the drawn ballots in the 1st Class, new series of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery. Another Class draws on the 28th instant.—Second the same as the last, in which BARTON sold one prize of one hundred dollars, and several smaller ones. Remember that "nothing venture nothing have" is a very true proverb, especially in Lottery Tickets, therefore call or send to BARTONS, Norway, Oct. 13.

OIL CLOTHS.

ONE Case containing 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Oil Cloths, this day received and for sale low by
T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, July 28

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

OF late the prices of all the metals used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The subscriber, therefore, has been induced to make a proportionable reduction in the prices, which, from the first of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at this foundry is well known to the Trade, who are assured, that in regard to the quality of the metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention. Merchants who have orders from abroad can have Offices complete with Presses and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times, to receive payment, \$2, in Type, or in the settlement of their accounts.

RICHARD RONALSON.

PRICES.—At six month's credit, for approved paper, or a discount of five per cent. for cash.

Pearl, per lb.	\$1 40	English	0 36
Nonpareil	0 90	Great Primer	0 34
Minion	0 70	Double Case	0 32
Brevier	0 56	do. Great Primer	0 32
Burgois	0 46	Large Letter,	
Long Primer	0 40	plain	0 30
Small Pica	0 33	Scabbards and	
Pica	0 36	Quotations	0 30

The prices of other descriptions of Types are proportionably reduced.

Old Type received in payment, at 9 cents per lb.

Philadelphia, July 15.

NEW FALL GOODS, FOR CASH.

THOMAS O. BRADLEY, Store No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-St. Portland, has just received 52 Packages seasonable Goods—such as BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SILKS, Merino Shawls and Dry Goods of every description.—Cheap for Cash only.

Those indebted to the subscriber of more than three months standing must pay by the first of November, as all remaining unpaid at that time will be left with the Attorney for collection.
Sept. 29, 1829.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office in Norway, Oct. 1, 1829.

George Bartholomew, Sally McKenne,
Edward Weeman, 2 Dr. Asa Danforth,
John Bird, David Gorham,
Rufus Bartlett.

WM. REED, P. M.

FALL GOODS, NEW & CHEAP!!

H. G. CARTER

IS now selling, just rec'd, per Wave, a complete assortment of

FALL GOODS,

comprising every variety usually kept in his line—such as

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.

of all colors and prices; 100 ps. CALICOES, from 6d to 2s per yard; 2000 yds. Factory SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, bleached and unbleached, to be sold at Factory prices;—TICKINGS from 9d to 30 cts. stout; SATINETTS; FLANNELS; CAMBLETS real and imitation; Rob Roy and Tartan PLAIDS from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; Bombazettes; Fing' Flannels and Rattinets; Circassians, GING-HAMS; Blk. Levantine SILKS from 3s. 9d. to 6s.; Sarsnets all colors; Blk. Synchaws;—1 Case undressed Linens, warranted all linen; Cases Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, cheap;—Lauhs Wool and Doe Skin Shirts and Drawers; Blk., Slate and Drab, Worsted and Silk Hosiery, ribbed and plain; Gent. and Ladies' H. Skin, Beaver and French Buck Gloves;—Kid Mitts; Bombazines and Merinos, a new article for Dresses; Fancy Silk and Barrage Neckchiefs; Linen Damasks and Table Cloths; English and Russia Diapers; Batting and Wadding; Factory Warp; Blk. Crapes, low; Casinere Shawls; raw Silk and Merino do.; Flag Silk and Bandanna Hdks.

Also—constantly on hand, Blk. Bobbinett Lace, double ground 5 and 6 1/4 wide; 4 and 5 1/4 white Bobbinett do.; blk. double back'd Lace Veils, very rich; blk. and white Pearlings; Quillings; Footings, suitable width for Ladies' Florillas; Edgings and Insertings;—common Lace Veils for 1 Dollar; green and blk. Gauze do.—together with sundry other articles unmentionable will be sold at bargains to Cash purchasers, at No. 3, Merchant's Row, Middle-street.

ALSO—WANTED.

In exchange for Goods, 1 or 200 Skeins Blue, Black, Mix'd, Red and White Woolen YARN; 3000 yds. all wool FLANNEL; 1 or 200 ps. white and col'd woolen Stockings and Socks, first rate; 100 Skeins Worsted Yarn, good, immediately.
Portland, Sept. 29, 1829. 4w15

TANYARD, & C. FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday the twenty-ninth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a valuable

TANYARD,

situated in the Lower Village in Waterford, and the same lately owned and improved by WILLIAM MUNROE, Esq. deceased. Said Tanyard consists of about one and three-fourth acres of

GOOD LAND,

on which are a one story DWELLING-HOUSE, Barn, Bark Mill, a number of valuable Fruit Trees,

dan a sufficient number of Tan Vats in complete repair to carry on the Tanning business to advantage. It is situated about five miles above the finished part of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal, and in the immediate vicinity of the route contemplated to continue said Canal.

For further particulars inquire of Major William Morse, near the premises. Terms, which will be liberal, made known at the time and place of sale.

ELI LONGLEY,
OLIVER POLLARD.
Waterford, Sept. 30, 1829. 57

MORE GOOD BARGAINS.

THE subscriber has just received his Fall supply of GOODS, which he is offering at the lowest prices—being an inducement for every one who wants "Bargains" to call.

AMONG THEM ARE

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Pelisse Cloths,

all prices, warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Blue & Brown CAMBLETS 2s., wide; do. 2s. 6d., & 3s.; PLAID 25 cts. 31 cts.; Green & Red Flannels 25 cts.; Pongees 50 cts.; Raw Silk Shawls 9s., 10s. 6d., & 12s.; Blk. Lace Veils 1 to \$5; Blk. Canton Crapes, best quality \$3.50; Fancy Hdks. 25 to 75 cts.; Calicoes 12 1/2 to 1s. excellent quality and colors;—Brown Sheetings 6 1/4 and 7 cts.;—Sheetings 8 and 9 cts.; Belt Ribbons 6d and 1s.; Cap Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Laces, Buttons, Silk and Twist; Umbrellas; Tickings 12 1/2 and 1s.; best do. 20 and 25, with an extensive variety of other articles to numerous to particularize.

Purchasers from the country may depend upon getting such goods as they will be satisfied with, and probably upon little better terms than can often be found.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE.

WANTED—Blue, Mixt, Black and Red YARN of good quality, if brought soon.
Portland, Oct. 3, 1829. 3m15

COTTON GOODS—CHEAP!

T. O. BRADLEY has just rec'd 10 bales BROWN SHEETINGS—10 do. SHIRTINGS—bleached do. do.—all very cheap, from 6 to 25 cents per yard.

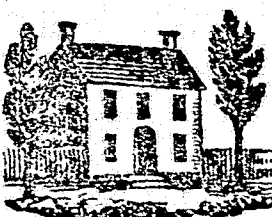
Also—2 bales TICKINGS, uncommonly cheap. [Portland, Sept. 18.]

BROWN COTE PALY.

1 CASE, 500 yds. just received from New York, and for sale by
T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, June 23.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE Farm of the late Hon. DANIEL STOWELL, in Paris, consisting of 420 acres of excellent Land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing, orcharding, and woodland, and calculated to make two good farms, all well fenced, principally with stone wall. A good one story house—a large barn—cidermill—and out-buildings, all in good repair, and the land in a high state of cultivation.
—ALSO—



A two-story house well finished, a convenient barn, chaise house, and store, with one acre of land, having on it a fine orchard, garden, &c.

Also—A lot of Land near Stowell's Mills of about eighty acres, with a fine growth of wood. Also—30 or 40 tons of hay—casks of Vinegar, and other articles of personal property. Sale the 21st day of October next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premises.

TERMS OF Sale, a long credit on good security.
DANIEL STOWELL.
Paris, Sept. 23, 1829. 3w 14

NEW AND ELEGANT

FALL GOODS.

THIS day received 52 Packages new and fashionable English, French, India and American Goods, comprising a larger assortment than ever before offered by
T. O. BRADLEY,
No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-street, Portland.
Sept. 15.

JOHN DAY

HAS RECEIVED HIS FALL SUPPLY OF

CROCKERY,—China and Hard Ware—GOODS, comprising an assortment of Shovels—Nails—polished Brass Kettles, a new article—Brass Fire Sets—Knives and Forks—Tea Trays—Hollow Ware—Brass and Japanned Candlesticks—warranted Brushes—Shovels and Tongs—Hemming and Sons Needles, warranted good—Carpenter's Tools—House and Cabinet Trimmings—SILVER SPOONS—an extensive supply of

FANCY GOODS,

suitable for country trade.

Wrought Canton COMBS, an elegant article, cheap.—Elegant B. Print Dining Setts—rich cur and moulded and common Glass Tumblers—Wines—Decanters—Plates, &c. Assorted Crates—C. C. edged, and Blue Print Ware of every description, at wholesale and retail at the Furnishing Store for house-keepers.
No. 11, Mussey's Row, Middle-Street, 35
Portland, Sept. 16, 1829.

SILK GOODS.

RICH India Satins, a great variety of Shades; Heavy Blk. Satin Levantines—Turk Satins; Gro de Fin—Gro de Nap—Gro de Burlins of various shades—strp'd and fig'd Silks—blk. Sin-chaws and Sarsnets; Green Sarsnets—col'd Florences; blk. silk Hdks. blk. Canton and Italian Crapes; Crape Dresses, &c. &c. &c. all very cheap by
THOMAS O. BRADLEY.
Portland, July 28.

The following STANDARD MEDICINE has ever proved a safe, economical and efficacious cure for some of the most dangerous diseases:—

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE excruciating pain—the decrepitude and deformity, and the premature old age, which are the usual attendants of this disorder, are suffered by many from despair of cure, or disappointment in the efficacy of the numerous pretended antidotes used to affect this purpose. But those who have made a fair trial of DR. JEBB'S CELEBRATED LINIMENT, even in cases of long standing, and of the most severe character, have received certain relief, and many have been cured in a few days some in 24 hours! as a number of persons in Boston and vicinity, who were formerly afflicted with the Rheumatism, have very fully testified. Certificates are in the possession of the Proprietor, proving the most thorough and surprising cures by means of this powerful Liniment, in cases where other approved applications had utterly failed. The Liniment is also used with success for bruises, Sprains, Numbness, Stiffness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c.
Price 50 cents a bottle,

DUMFRIES

WATER.

FOR sore or inflamed Eyes, gives immediate ease and relief. On recent sore eyes, the effect is most salutary. Where the complaint has been of years standing, and in some exceeding bad cases, the most unexpected and desirable relief has been found in the use of this EYE WATER, after every other remedy had failed. Complaints of the eyes proceeding from a cold, as weakness, soreness, &c. have been essentially benefited by its use. Many persons who have used it, pronounce it the best preparation for these complaints they have ever met with, especially in cases of soreness or inflammation of long standing.—Price 25 cents a bottle.

Prepared from the original Recipe in MS of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his immediate Successor and sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, and sold wholesale by him at his counting-room over No. 97, (formerly called 70.) Court-street, head of Hancock-street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and retailed by his special appointment (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by ASA BARTON, Norway, (Me.)

* Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

* A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

AT COST.

50 LECHORN HATS, by T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, June 23.

POETRY.

[Original.]

MIDNIGHT THOUGHTS.

GREAT GOD! at midnight's still and solemn hour
I own thy greatness, thy Almighty power,
Thou art the Father, Light, and Life of all,
The Heavens obey, and earth reveres thy call.
O thou Eternal One, enthron'd above,
How great thou art, how infinite thy love.
Thou didst, O God, exist ere time began,
Or earth from chaos into being sprang.
At thy command tempestuous winds arise
And forked lightnings blaze athwart the skies.
Terror thunders rolling through the air
Earth from her firm foundation seem to tear,
When dark and silent roll the hours of night,
Around thy throne shine brightest beams of light.
There saunt thy tuneful voices ever raise,
And bands Angelic join to swell the praise.
When midnight darkness shrouds the earth in gloom,
And all is death-like silent as the tomb—
Thy guardian angels hover o'er our beds,
And hallow calm, and peaceful quiet sheds.
Thy power supports us ev'ry hour of night,
And brings again the blessings of the light.
Tis by thy power we draw our daily breath,
And 'tis thy power that keeps our souls from death.

Come praise the Lord who reigns in Heav'n above;
Come praise the Lord of righteousness and love;
Join, all ye nations, swell the chorus high
And waft, ye winds, the sounds beyond the sky.
From sea to sea, let notes of praise resound
Till Heaven's broad arch shall echo back the sound.
In ev'ry language let his praise be sung,
And sounds melodious rise from ev'ry tongue.
Strike ev'ry symbol, sound your harps of gold;
But effort fails, His praise can ne'er be told.
Waterford, Aug. 1829. N. M. G.

[From the New York Courier and Enquirer.]

THE SPIRIT'S MEMORIES.

The Spirit's Memories—mystery dreams
Of past and future mighty;
Why come such nameless prophet gleams
From the veiled portal of the skies.
Why come they, shrouded, wildering,
To waken in the heart a sigh;
To touch the spirit's slumbering string,
And answer but with—mystery.
Spirit of Man! no spell has reign'd
With power on earth to make it bless'd,
Thirsting for knowledge unattain'd,
And yearning for the unpossess'd.
The eagle wing is chained and weak,
It soars not on its glorious flight,
But the eagle eye is free to seek
The eternal, vast, and infinite.
Drinks in the spirit of the spheres
With the full, holy breath of even,
And reads the mystery of years
Upon the starry page of Heaven.

[From the Philadelphia Souvenir.]

PARTING.

I saw a tear stand in her eye,
As to my arms she flew;
I felt her bosom heave a sigh,
And could not say—adieu!
I press'd her closely to my breast,
And kiss'd her tears away,
I listened to her fond request,
But could not—dar'd not stay,
Six tedious moons must wax and wane,
In time's unceasing round,
Six months must pass ere I again
With thee, sweet maid, am found.
Yet weep not—sigh not—drop no tear,
For when that time is o'er,
True and unchanged, I'll meet thee here,
Never to leave thee more.

[From the Baltimore Patriot.]

REMEMBER ME.

When wintry blasts are chilling
Each pledge of summer's joy;
When the heart's chords are thrilling
The notes that can but destroy;
When sullen gloom is shrouding
All that the eye can see;
Each beam of promise clouding—
Oh then remember me!
When morning dully breaking
Lights faintly dim the gloom;
When on thy couch awaking
Bright in thy beautiful bloom;
Then, when each fairy vision
Thy seraph slumbers flee,
Amid their joys Elysian,
Oh then remember me!
And when calm night presiding
Sit on her sable car;
Along Heaven's blue vault riding,
Hail'd by each glittering star;
While thy dark eye is turning,
With pensive joy, to see
Those orbs so glorious burning,
Oh then remember me!
When kindred friends around thee,
Flash festive wit and joy;
When orphan spells have bound thee,
And thy alarm'd soul pour;
When each light moving brace and tone
Floats softly, sweet and free,
And music hails thee as her own,
Oh then remember me!
Where'er thy steps are roving,
In pensiveness or mirth,
With smile or sigh still proving
Thoughts of impassioned birth:
O think of one who far away,
Forever thinks of thee,
And hail the bliss of life's lone way
In that blest memory!

CURE FOR USING TOBACCO.

Ye, who are chewing, snuffing, smoking,
Think, or think not, that I am joking,
When I declare, the solemn fact is,
All may leave off this tempting practice.
Let every one the process try,
To beg of all, and never say—Smoke 'em.

RIDDLES.

It is a most dangerous gift, and once caused a
ten year's war—yet is prized by many far above
riches and will often command them.
BERRY.
It was before the creation; still exists in the
depths of the sea, and on the earth; yet a child
can destroy it in an instant.
SILENCE.
It is the greatest flatter in the world; yet
man would not live without it. It never leaves
him, not even in death.
MORE.
Before the world was, it existed.—Thousands
of people think themselves happy to exist near
it. Half the world boast of seeing it every hour
but it never was seen.
NOTHING.
The coin that is most current among man
kind, is flattery; the only benefit of which is,
that by hearing what we are not, we may be in-
structed what we ought to be.

SELECTIONS.

THE EAGLE.

The Golden eagle is the largest and
the noblest of all those birds that have
received the name of Eagle. It weighs
above twelve pounds. Its length is 3
feet; the extent of its wings seven feet
four inches; the bill is three inches
long, and of a deep blue; and the eye
of a hazel color. In general, these
birds are found in mountains and thinly
inhabited countries; and breed among the
loftiest cliffs. They choose those
places which are remotest from man,
upon whose possessions they but sel-
dom make their depredations, being con-
tented rather to follow the wild game in
the forest, than to risk their safety to sat-
isfy their hunger.

This fierce animal may be considered
among birds, as the lion among quadru-
peds; and in many respects, they have
a strong similitude to each other. They
are both possessed of force, and an em-
pire over their fellows of the forest.—
Equally magnanimous, they disdain
small plunder; and only pursue animals
worthy the conquest. It is not till after
having been long provoked, by the cries
of the rook or the magpie, that this gen-
erous bird thinks fit to punish them with
death. The eagle also disdains to share
the plunder of another bird, and will
take up with no other prey than that
which he has acquired by his own pur-
suits. How hungry soever he may be,
he stoops not to carrion, and when satiated,
never returns to the same carcass, but
leaves it for other animals, more rap-
acious and less delicate than himself.
Solitary like the lion, he keeps the de-
sert to himself alone: it is as extraor-
dinary to see a pair of eagles in the same
mountain, as two lions in the same
forest. They keep separate, to find a
more ample supply, and consider the
quantity of their game as the best proof
of their dominion. Nor does the simili-
tude of these animals stop here; they
have both sparkling eyes, and nearly of
the same color, their claws are of the
same form, their breath equally strong,
and their cry equally loud and terrifying.
Bred both for war, they are enemies of
all society; alike fierce, proud, and in-
capable of being easily tamed.

Of all the feathered tribe, the eagle
flies the highest; and from thence the
ancients have given him the title of *the
bird of heaven*. He possesses also the
sharpest sight; but his sense of smell-
ing, though acute, is inferior to that of
a vulture. He never pursues, but when
his object is in view; and having seized
his prey, he stoops from his height, as
if to examine its weight, always laying
it on the ground before he carries it off.
He finds no difficulty in taking up geese
and cranes. He also carries away hares,
lambs, and kids; and often destroys
fawns and calves, to drink their blood;
and bear a part of their flesh to his re-
treat. Infants themselves, when left
unattended, have been destroyed by
these rapacious creatures. An instance
is recorded in Scotland, of two children
having been carried off by Eagles, but
fortunately they received no hurt by the
way, and, the eagles being pursued, the
children were found unharmed in the nests,
and restored to the affrighted parents.

The eagle is thus at all times a formi-
dable neighbor: but particularly so
when bringing up its young. It is then
that the male and female exert all their
force and industry to supply their off-
spring. Smith in his history of Kerry,
relates, that a poor man in that country
got a comfortable subsistence for his fam-
ily, during a summer of famine, out of
an eagle's nest, by robbing the Eagles
of food, which was plentifully supplied
by the old ones. He protracted their
assiduity beyond the usual time, by
clipping the wings, and retarding the
flight of the young; and very probably
also, as I have known myself by so try-
ing them, as to increase their cries,
which are always found to increase the
parents' despatch to procure them pro-
vision. It was fortunate, however, that
the old eagles did not surprise the coun-
tryman thus employed, as their resent-
ment might have been dangerous.

It requires great patience and much
art to tame an eagle; and even though
taken young, and subdued by long assid-
uity, yet it is a dangerous domestic,
and often turns its force against its mas-
ter.

It is said that the Eagle can live many
weeks without food; and that the peri-
od of its life exceeds one hundred years.

There exists in the canton of Masco-
ing, near Cambray, a singular custom,
called in the country "La Vente des
Fillis," (the sale of maidens.) After
vespers, on the two or three first Sun-
days after Easter, the young girls of
Noyelles, Mosnieres, Cantanng, and
Mascoing, repair in groups to the banks
of the canal, close to the bridge on the
high road to Cambray.

They range themselves in single files
along one of the banks, while on the
opposite one are placed the young men
of the same villages. The two being
thus drawn up in regular array, it not
unfrequently happens that a long, and to
the females, a rather tormenting silence
ensues, while the youths are only debat-
ing upon their choice. As soon as a
young man has decided upon the object
of his preference, he crosses the bridge,

and offers his arm to the fair one who
has fascinated him. Should the lady
accept the proffered arm, she quits the
ranks of her still unselected companions,
and a libation to Bacchus, in the nearest
carbare, constitutes a pledge, that during
the whole of the following year the
young couple shall burn with a mutual
flame. The first Sunday, as may easily
be supposed, sees all the prettiest girls
taken off. Eight days after, the second
best are picked out: and on the third
Sunday the fastidious amateurs make
their provision, and take off the remain-
ing articles of the sale; for it rarely hap-
pens (much to the gallantry of the place
be it said) that on the third Sunday a
young girl is seen returning to her vil-
lage solitary and dejected. It happens
to these noiselles as it happens to a
basket of cherries; at first none but the
ripest and most blooming are picked out
and devoured, but in the end, the basket
is generally emptied of its contents.

A more glorious victory cannot be
gained over another man than this, that
when the injury began on his part, the
kindness should begin on ours.—Tillot-
son.

"Who may that be?" said an Irishman
to a by-stander, as they stood looking at
a fellow who was staggering along the
street—"his name is Cobb," was the re-
ply—"Cobb!" rejoined Pat, "by my
soul, he seems to be pretty essentially
carr'd."

MERINO SHAWLS.

3 CARTOONS "Lupin's best" scarlet, blk
and white long and square Merino
SHAWLS, with worsted borders.

—ALSO—

Elegant white 4-4 and 6-4 Thibet Shawls, a
beautiful article. Just received and for sale
cheap by
T. O. BRADLEY,
No. 6, Mussey's Row.
Portland, May 26.

TO DEALERS AND FAMILIES
in the United States.

The following valuable preparations are recom-
mended as

INVALUABLE MEDICINES

FOR FAMILIES.

BALM OF EGYPT.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

THIS celebrated medicine will cure
Coughs, Asthma, Hooping-Cough,
Liver Complaint, &c. Many persons
have effectually been relieved by it in
Boston. Mr. Benjamin Kimball and
others.

GERMAN RHEUMATIC DROPS.

This preparation will cure the rheu-
matism in twenty-four hours. It has
given many relief, in most obstinate cases,
in fifteen minutes; and is considered
by those who have used it, superior to
any article known for this disorder.

PATENT'S PILE ELECTUARY AND
OINTMENT.

Price 50 cents and 1 dollar per box or set.

The established reputation of this
medicine, for the cure of the piles, when
all other remedies failed to effect it, is
sufficient commendation. The Electuary
is a certain remedy for the bowel com-
plaints.

* * For sale by ASA BARTON, Agent. Orders
directed to Lender Dunn, Boston, for any of the
above medicines punctually attended to.
Norway, Sept. 25. 3w 14

German, Scotch, and Irish Linens.

4 and 5-4 Scotch and Irish Sheetings and
Shirtings; Long Lawns; Brown and
White Russia Linings and Diapers; and a
great variety of Linen Goods, just received
and for sale cheap by
T. O. BRADLEY,
No. 6, Mussey's Row.
Portland, May 26.

ELEGANT WHITE NAVAR HATS.

ONE case (very nice) white Nava-
rino Hats, just received from New
York, for sale at 50 cts. each.

T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, July 28.

CROCKERY WARE.

H. WHITMAN,

(At the store formerly occupied by Leach
& Whitman,) No. 6, Merchant's Row,
keeps constantly on hand, assorted crates for
country trade. Former customers of L. & W.
are requested to call.
Portland, June 17, 1829.

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TUCK-
INGS, CHECKS, &c.

TEN Bales, just received and for
sale low by T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, July 28.

TRAVELING BASKETS.

1000 Fancy and Traveling Baskets,
just received and for sale cheap
by
T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, July 28.

PLUGGERS! PLUGGERS!

J. B. CROSS & CO.

Nos. 4, 5, and 6, Union Street,
would solicit the attention of Farmers
to Freeborn's "New-York improved
patent Ploughs." J. B. C. & Co. are
authorized by the inventor, to warrant
them to perform in all kinds of soil, and
to be perfectly strong, and will be sold
for a less price than any other similar
ploughs. Farmers who intend purchas-
ing this article for the next season, will
find it economy to try Freeborn's.
Portland, Dec. 30. t36

10 Ps. CARPETINGS at reduced prices
by
THOS. O. BRADLEY.
Portland June 23.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

ALL the right and equity of Redemption
which Waters Holman has to the follow-
ing Real Estate situated in Livermore on the
East side of the Androscoggin River, and de-
scribed as follows, viz. being his homestead,
now occupied by him, the said Holman, at Liv-
ermore Falls, consisting of about one quarter
of an acre of Land and a Dwelling House
thereon standing, and also one undivided half
of the Trip Hammer Shop or Scythe Factory at
said Falls, together with the privileges belong-
ing to the same. Taken on execution and will
be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the thir-
ty-first day of October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
at the Store of Col. Dexter Walker, in said
Livermore.
SAMUEL MORRISON, Dep. Sheriff.
Sept. 21, 1829.

Vegetable Pulmonary

BALSAM;

For sale Wholesale and Retail by
ASA BARTON.

The most valuable remedy discovered for
Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spit-
ting of Blood, Hooping Coughs, and
Pulmonary Affections of every kind.

IT is impossible to present the public
with all the evidence which the prop-
rietors possess in favor of the highly
salutary operation of this BALSAM, as
certificates of its happy effect are contin-
ually received. A few however will be
given for the satisfaction of those who
may be troubled with the complaints for
which this balsam is offered as a remedy.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of Gen. Blanchard.

I was, about the 1st of May, 1828,
troubled with the following distressing
symptoms: Faintness, pain through the
back and left side, tightness across the
chest, difficulty of breathing, tickling in
the throat with a sense of suffocation,
night sweats, loss of appetite, debility,
swelling of the feet and ankles, raising
of mucus, with severe fits of coughing,
more particularly morning and evening,
with a great prostration of strength and
a disposition to be bolstered up when in
bed—about the 20th of August I was re-
duced so low that my friends gave me up
as incurable; about this time I heard of
the Vegetable Pulmonary BALSAM, and
after much solicitation, was induced to
make a trial—(all other remedies had
failed,) and was surprised at the sudden
relief it gave me. I continued taking
the balsam until my health was restor-
ed; and do most cheerfully recommend it
to all those who may be troubled with
consumptive complaints. About the 10th
of Feb. last I took a violent cold which
brought on similar symptoms as above
described. I immediately procured a
bottle of the Balsam and found relief in
a few days, which to me, is a very strong
proof that it was the balsam that reliev-
ed me in the first instance.

REUBEN BLANCHARD.

Peabody, March 4, 1829.

Certificate of Ashley Martin.

This certifies that my wife having from
youth up been troubled with the Asthma
such as is termed Hereditary Asthma,
was reduced so low that for the last ten
years she has at times been considered
beyond recovery, having a severe pain in
her side, through her back and shoul-
ders, with a pain and stricture across the
chest, loss of appetite, severe cough, with
a suffocating sensation, on lying down,
being compelled to be bolstered up during
the night, with great prostration of
strength; after all remedies had failed
she was advised to make use of the vege-
table Pulmonary Balsam, and was en-
tirely relieved by the use of two Bottles;
her complaints were removed, her appe-
tite returned and she now enjoys better
health than she has for ten years past.

ASHLEY MARTIN.

Peabody, January 17, 1828.

An eminent physician of N. Hampshire writes
—"I am satisfied the Vegetable Pulmonary Bal-
sam is a valuable medicine. It has lately been
used with complete success in a severe lung
complaint, attended with the raising of much
blood, which has resisted every other prescrip-
tion."

The wife of a Clergyman of Boston, was con-
sidered past recovering from a disease of the
lungs, in the spring of 1828; whose restoration
to health was ascribed, both by her physician
and her husband, to the use of the Vegetable
Pulmonary Balsam.

A child of Boston, aged 5 years, was attacked
with the hooping cough early in the spring of
1828, and notwithstanding several remedies
were prescribed for her relief, continued to suf-
fer from violent paroxysms of coughing until
Feb. 1829, when she was effectually relieved
by four doses of the Vegetable Pulmonary Bal-
sam.

An Agent from Maine writes as follows:—
"the sale of the Pulmonary Balsam increases,
and I am happy to say that in very many in-
stances in which I have heard from it, it gives
good satisfaction, and I think is really a good
article, and from this circumstance, and that of
its moderate price, a good sale may be expect-
ed."
Dated Feb. 21, 1828.

An agent in New-Hampshire states that the
Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is highly approv-
ed and recommended by their Physicians.

Many other certificates, from sources of
the first respectability, may be examined on the
bill of Directions. Price 50 cents a bottle.
eomly 47

BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

75 PIECES blk, blue, mix'd and col'd
CLOTHS—10 do. mix'd CASSI-
MERES—SATTINETTS, &c. &c. very cheap,
by
T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, Sept. 18.

ELEGANT PARASOLS—Cheap.

Parasols, this day received from
Philadelphia, for sale very cheap by
THOS. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, June 30.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE

UNITED STATES.

FRANKLIN LETTER FOUN-
DRY. The reduced cost of the
materials used in the composition of
Printing Types, and the improvements
and increased facility of casting them,
have induced the subscribers to adopt
the following list of prices. The style
of their large and small letter is modern;
and of the most elegant kind. The
metal will be found very hard and dura-
ble, having a new ingredient in its com-
position. For accuracy and finish, the
type cast at their foundry is warranted
equal to any whatever. They have on
hand a complete assortment of book and
job letters, so that they are prepared to
execute orders for entire offices of Job,
Newspaper, or Book printing, on a short
notice. They are thankful for the patron-
age they have received, and will be
happy to receive the orders of printers,
which will receive prompt attention.

Merchants and others, who have or-
ders from abroad, will be supplied not
only with types, but presses, chases,
composing sticks, and every thing ne-
cessary for a printing establishment, and
put up with care and perfect accuracy.

Their new specimen book will be
published soon, and ready to be sent to
printers, in which will be exhibited a
greater variety than has been shown by
any foundry in the U. States.

Printers are requested to publish
this advertisement a few times in their
papers, to receive payment \$2, in types,
or in payment of their accounts.

A. W. KINSLEY, & Co.

Albany, Aug. 18, 1829.

PRICES.—At 6 months credit, for ap-
proved paper, or at a discount of 5 per
cent for cash.

Meridian, & all plain,	Small Pica,	\$0 38
larger,	Long Primer,	0 40
Do. G. Primer, 0 32	Burgois,	0 46
Double English, 0 32	Brevier,	0 56
Do. S. Pica, 0 34	Minion,	0 70
Great Primer, 0 34	Nonpareil,	0 90
English, 0 36	Leads and Quo-	
Pica, 0 36	tations,	0 30

Other Kinds of type reduced in pro-
portion. Old type received in exchange
at 9 cents per pound.

PRINTING TYPES, PRESSES, &c.

WM. HAGER & CO.

OFFER for sale, at their Type and
Stereotype Foundry, No. 20,
Gold-Street, New York, a complete as-
sortment of Printing Types, from 14
lines Pica to Diamond, at the following
prices 6 months credit, or 5 per ct. dis-
count for cash. They cast their book
founts from English to Diamond, on a
metal which they will warrant superior
to any other used in this country.

Six Lines Pica, and all	Small Pica	38
larger, per lb. \$0 30	Long Primer	40
Double Pica	Burgois	46
Great Primer	Brevier	56
English	Minion	70
Pica	Nonpareil	90

And all others in proportion. Old
metal received in exchange at 8 cents
per lb.

W. H. & Co. are agents for the sale
of the Washington Printing Press, in-
vented by Samuel Rust, which they of-
fer for sale on accommodating terms.

Proprietors of papers, who will pub-
lish this advertisement 3 times, will be
allowed \$2 in settlement of their ac-
counts, or in articles from the Foundry.
Aug. 24. 24

BROADCLOTHS—VERY CHEAP.

50 Ps. Black, Blue, and Fancy colors,
from 1.25 to 12.50 per yard, and at
least 25 per cent cheaper than ever before
offered by
THOMAS O. BRADLEY.

ALSO AS ABOVE:

3 1-2 pairs Patent Pistols,
2 Percussion Fowling Pieces,
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by Rev. THOMAS T. STONE, lately Pastor of
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These Sermons contain no sectarian sentiments
but are calculated to show that wars and fight-
ings are contrary to the pure and peaceable
principles of Christianity. The Book is hand-
somely printed on good paper and contains six
Sermons, at the low price of twenty-five cents.
ASA BARTON, Agent.

July 13.

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ONE HUNDRED Feather Dusters,
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REUMATISM Ointment.

PREPARED by Joel Miller. The great and
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and Salt Rheum, and for many other eruptions
of the skin, and may be used with safety by the
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Reeves, Druggist, Exchange-street, Portland,
sole Agent for the N. E. States, where Drug-
gists and others are solicited to call or send
their orders to his address either for cash, cred-
it or on commission. The above ointment is
kept by Druggists in all the principal towns.—
For sale at the Oxford Bookstore by Asa Bar-
ton, Agent.
Norway, Feb. 9. Iyoc

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FIVE Cases New and Elegant
PRINTS, this day received. Al-
so a great variety of NEW GOODS, all
very cheap. T. O. BRADLEY.
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